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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 23RD, 1907.

It is a somewhat common belief amongst many not versed in what is styled International Law, that the Hague Conference sits as a court of justice to decide what is right, and what wrong between nations. Nothing, of course, could be further from its purpose, which is merely to preside generally as a court of custom, and arrange in advance what is the correct thing to do in accordance with international etiquette in certain eventualities: whether for example, it is quite the correct thing to pitch into your enemy before you have sent him a formal note declaring you are at war, or what is the particular way in which you should treat a Geneva Cross, or what kinds of tips a gentlemanly nation should carry on its bullets. In fact the nearest approach in practice to the Convention is the old "Court of Honour" which in the days of Chivalry used to decide on points concerning the knightly duty of a cavalier, but were in no way meant as courts of conscience to decide the rights and wrongs of the various champions. How a knight carried his lance, and how he wore his shield of arms; when he could make an apology without derogation to his knightly honour; whether, when he tendered it, it was sufficient from the same point of view, and whether acting on this finding the Court was in a position to use its influence to bring about a reconciliation between the

parties without derogating its own honour and dignity; these, and not mere questions of right or wrong, or matters of conscience as between man and man, were the sole points which the Court according to its constitution was entitled to take into consideration. Nor was there anything wrong or unjust in this, for in those times, and according to the prevailing feeling of the day, which was preeminently a religious one, might was the true arbitrament of wrong or right, for the Almighty was supposed to give the victory to the one in the right. Hence, of course, the right of appeal to combat, and the ordeal, the issues of either of which, as determined by God, took a far higher position than the mere decisions of a human court with all its human weaknesses and liability to error.

When as yet justice was in its infancy and courts of law, under trained judges accustomed to try the issues of right and wrong, were not yet constituted, there was no supreme authority to which these questions could be referred. Each man was of necessity a law unto himself; and these knightly courts of reference were the first symptoms of a growing want. That the privileged order, each one of whom individually had sworn on his admission to defend the right, should be willing to refer its rules to a tribunal, even of his own choice, was a long step towards the realisation of law and order; and these knightly courts, though absolutely wanting any power of enforcing their decrees, were yet the forerunners of legally constituted Courts of Justice. In not a few particulars, especially in its utter incapacity to enforce its decrees, and in its avowed incapacity to take into consideration mere questions of right or wrong, does this Convention of the Hague resemble the old Courts of Honour, and it can readily be seen that this incapacity arises from the inherent weakness of the system. As long, indeed, as it continues to be the unwritten common law of the world, that each nation must continue to be its own arbiter in matters of right and wrong, so long will it be impossible to bring international questions before any tribunal as abstract matters of justice or injustice; and in our present stage of civilisation it is best that it should be so. Unhappily the points of dispute between nations at present possible are sufficiently numerous to keep the world at large in a state of continual ferment, from which day by day it requires the exercise of the highest discretion to avoid small differences of opinion becoming the forerunners of mighty wars. Were the abstract enquiry of the justice as between man and man of every or any act of aggression to be in addition submitted to the intermeddling of aliens, it would be certain that the subjects of friction would be vastly increased in number as well as in virulence. As a matter of national existence Japan found it necessary some three or four years ago to occupy Korea. Who is to judge of the correctness of the judgment except Japan herself? Later on for the same reason she found it necessary to stay there. Who is to supersede her judgment? It may be wrong; all human judgments are liable to error, but would it be better if half a dozen nations, each accustomed to look upon the affair in a different light, were to interfere? Would not the most likely conclusion of such a course be a general fall to all round?

On the whole the best way to preserve peace under such conditions as prevail is for each nation to mind its own business. The acknowledgment is doubtless rather derogatory to our civilisation; but as practical statesmen we must accept the position, and wait till some signs of a new dispensation appear on the horizon before agitating for a new heaven and a new earth to relieve our grievances.

The plague totals at date are 190 cases and 177 deaths. There were 14 last week and two yesterday.

Another prisoner awaiting trial for larceny yesterday escaped from the prisoners' room at the Magistracy. He was in charge of an Indian constable.

It is understood that the ceremony of launching the new battleship "Bellerophon" at Portsmouth, on Saturday, July 27, will be performed by Princess Henry of Battenberg.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 21st July, 1907, shows that of non-Chinese there were 344 to the Library and 141 to the Museum, and of Chinese 135 to the former and 2,950 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 485 persons, and the Museum by 3,093.

Next Saturday and on Monday and Tuesday the Royal Engineers' Variety Club intend giving entertainments at Wellington Barracks. Farces and comedies will be the order of the day, and if the new performers are equal to those who have left the Colony, the performances should be well worth seeing.

The departure of the "Crescent" cruiser from Portsmouth with relief crews for Singapore, was delayed until July 9.

The Washington correspondent of the New York "Times" says Baron Speck von Stornburg, the German Ambassador, is suffering from a disease which it is feared is incurable. His retirement will take place at an early date.

The engineers of the Public Works Department are rapidly accomplishing the task of installing the powerful pumping machinery at the Tatum Park waterworks. The work of placing the boilers is completed, the pumping plant is expected to be in working order shortly, and the Chinese quarters are almost ready.

The Victoria statue which Lord Ashton has presented to Lancaster has, in accordance with Lord Ashton's wish, been unveiled in the dead of night without any ceremony. The statue, which has been erected in Dalton Square, stands over 36ft. in height, the bronze figure of the late Queen Victoria being twelve feet high. Four panels contain forty figures of celebrities of the Victorian era. The statue cost £1,000.

Last month notification was made to the King and Queen of the betrothal of Princess Louise of France, sister of the Duke of Orleans, to Prince Charles of Bourbon, a finta of Spain. Official notification was also made by the Chief of the House of France to all European Sovereigns. Prince Charles is the brother-in-law of the King of Spain, being the son of the King's sister, who died in 1904.

The "Hibernia" battleship, flagship of Vice-Adm. Sir Reginald Custance second in command of the Channel Fleet, has completed the heavy gunnery test. The "Hibernia's" 12in. guns fired 15 rounds, and made four hits, of which only one was a bull; the 9.2in. guns fired 19 rounds, and made 6 hits, eight being bulls, while the 6in. guns fired 63 rounds, and made 46 hits, of which 35 were bulls. Of the eight ships of this class, the "Devonshire", "Commodore", and "New Zealand" have still to carry out the test.

Censure was passed by Sir John Kell at the Guildhall, last month, on the conduct of the London police in locking up a man on a charge of unlawful possession, although their inquiries had resulted in his favour. It was found that he held a good character, was in employment, had given a correct name and address, had a bank balance, and had every reason to believe that the article he had purchased was honestly come by. "And yet you locked him up?" queried Sir John. "All I can say is that it is very disgraceful and a very great shame. The man is discharged. I am very sorry for him."

The Theatres and Music Halls Committee of the London County Council says:—"Our attention having been drawn to a sketch entitled 'The Unwritten Law' which was recently produced at certain music-halls in London, we called for a report on the subject. The sketch is obviously based on a criminal case tried a short time ago in America, and in our opinion is open to very grave objection. We have therefore, caused a letter to be sent to the licensees of the various music-halls in London, informing them of our opinion of the sketch, and requesting that, if they have made any arrangements for a production, they will be good enough to countermand such arrangements."

Monificent bequests to charity, probably amounting to over a million and a quarter sterling are contained in the will of the late M. Daniel Iffia Ostris, the well-known Jewish philanthropist, of Paris, whose estate in the United Kingdom is valued at £35,581. His total property has been reported as of the value of £2,630,000. M. Ostris appointed as his residuary legatee the Pastur Institute, Paris, which, it is reported, although the amount may be overvalued, will benefit to the extent of £1,000,000. There are several bequests to French public men, including one of £1,200 to ex-President Loubet as a souvenir.

Captain Horace F. M. Browne, of the Indian Army (21st Punjab) will be remembered in Hongkong and North China. We regret to learn that he and his fiancée, Miss Maud Vera Hanna, of Cleveland, Ohio, have been injured in a motor accident, their car plunging over an embankment during a drive through one of the suburbs of Washington. The wedding was postponed. Captain Browne, in addition to severe contusions, had an arm broken, while Miss Hanna was severely burnt owing to the ignition of the gasoline, and is likely to be disabled for life. Mrs. Jacob, who, as chaperone, was in the motor-car, was very badly hurt, and is now lying in a dangerous condition.

A note from Washington, dated June 19th says:—"If Congress upholds Mr. Roosevelt's intention of cancelling part of the indemnity due to the United States in consequence of the Boxer rising, China will be the gainer to the extent of nearly \$3,000,000. The original claims of the United States amounted to \$1,830,000, payable in half-yearly instalments over a period of 39 years. The interest included in this would have meant the disbursement at China of \$2,750,000. It has been decided that \$2,200,000 is as much as the United States can justly claim. To this sum \$369,000 must be added to cover the amount of interest due upon it. China has already paid about \$1,200,000. A protocol concerning the payment of the \$1,600,000 balance will be drawn up as soon as Congress has sanctioned the transaction. Hopes are expressed that other Powers will follow Mr. Roosevelt's generous example, and it is pointed out that Mr. Hay, who was Secretary of State at the time when the claims were presented, was strongly of opinion that they were unjustifiably heavy, and that those of the United States ought ultimately to be reduced."

The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts that a sort of unpublished addendum to the Franco-Japanese treaty has been agreed on between Japan and Great Britain, in which the latter expresses her willingness to offer assistance in the protection of French Indo-Chinese possessions, should Japanese ships be waylaid on other work. The Daily Mail seems determined to be distinguished.

The directors of the Peking Syndicate have received a telegram from their chief mining engineer at the Ja-Mei-Son Colliery, Honan stating that the drift at 656ft. level from No. 1 shaft (referred to in the circular letter to the shareholders of May 7, has struck the coal seam at a distance of 97ft. The seam is here 7ft thick. Further prospecting is proceeding; meantime a small quantity of coal is being obtained from this point 20 per cent. of which is good clean lump. The supply will be limited until development has been carried to a further extent and the shafts have been cleared of sinking pumps. The strata still show signs of disturbance, though not so marked as in the immediate proximity of the shafts, and the lie of the seam to the north-west is still undetermined. Boring is also proceeding.

The cruisers "Psycho" and "Pioneer" will be recommissioned at Singapore for service as drillships on the Australia Station, on the arrival of new crews in the "Crescent" cruiser, and these vessels will convey from Singapore to Sydney the new crews for the "Pyramus" cruiser, which will be recommissioned at Sydney on the arrival of the "Psycho" and "Pioneer". The new crew for the "Pyramus" was to be drawn from Devonport, and was to embark in the "Crescent" on July 4. On the arrival at Singapore of the "Crescent" with the new crew of the "Pyramus" the latter will be paid off, and recommissioned at that port for further service on the China Station. The nucleus crew of the "Doris" cruiser of the Devonport Division of the Home Fleet, was to be drafted for this purpose and embarked in the "Crescent" at Devonport on July 4. The "Doris" on the same day was to be recommissioned elsewhere for service in the Home Fleet.

M. Santos-Dumont on June 8th made some experiments, says Reuter's Paris correspondent, with his so-called "mixed apparatus" which is heavier than air, above which a fusiform balloon is attached. The machine was taken to the Bagatelle ground, the weather being fine and favourable for a trial. M. Santos-Dumont took his seat on the bicycle saddle, which replaces the car in the new machine, and started the motor. The apparatus immediately darted off along the ground at a speed of some thirty kilometres an hour, and had covered about sixty yards when, owing to a false movement, the fore part of the airship struck the ground, causing the machine to bend in the centre, and the propeller to come into violent contact with the ground and to snap. Several of the cords connecting the balloon with the body of the apparatus were severed and the balloon burst, but the essential parts of the machinery remain intact. M. Santos-Dumont was uninjured. He hopes to repair his airship and resume his experiments in about ten days.

Reference may fittingly be made to a recent issue of the New York Journal of Commerce, which pays tribute to the superiority of English to American motor engineering in connection with the Manchester built Tourist Trophy car which Mr. C. S. Rolls recently took to America for exhibition. It says:—"The performance of the little 20-h.p. Rolls Royce at Ormond, Florida, which consistently defeated all cars of class, and furthermore ran away from the American cars of 50 and 6-h.p. has attracted a good deal of attention. In fact the only car to defeat the little English speedster was a 70-h.p. Mercedes, and this big German car, considering the difference in its power, did not show a marked difference in its speed over the small Britisher." According to Mr. Rolls himself, one of the respects in which American cars suffer in comparison with those of European construction is the quality of steel employed, and he attributes this to the disinclination of American steel makers to produce special steels except in large quantities.

The "Nory Krai," the Russian newspaper which used to be published at Port Arthur, asks the question, "Can the Chinese become good soldiers?" It discusses the question, and says that two answers can be given. Some observers affirm that it is possible, while others assert that it is impossible, and that all fears of a future Yellow Peril are groundless. The latter people say that the Chinaman is of a peaceful nature, and a trader by instinct; moreover, the Chinese religion and philosophy are both opposed to warfare; thus, if the Chinese begin a struggle, it will be by means of commercial trusts and the boycott of the foreigners' goods. The Russian newspaper then remarks that on the other hand the Chinese are endowed with physical vigour, and with ascending powers of endurance, while they are reasonable, intelligent and obedient: "All their method of life prepares them for a military career, which is based on a rough discipline. If to this be added the sort of death peculiar to the Chinese, then we have in them all the material required for turning out remarkable soldiers."

A PUBLIC MARKET FOR KOWLOON.

Residents of Kowloon, who recently petitioned the Government to establish a public market in Kowloon, will be pleased to learn that a reply has been received stating that the matter has been noted for consideration with the Estimates for 1908, and will be settled probably in September next.

We understand that a site was long ago reserved for a public market, in the neighbourhood of the Water Police station, but want of funds has been responsible for inaction.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF BOMBAY.

LONDON, July 22nd.
Sir George Clarke succeeds Lord Lamington as Governor of Bombay.

RIOTING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

LONDON, July 22nd.
Serious rioting has occurred in San Francisco in connection with the railway strike.

FRANCE'S NEW GENERALISSIMO.

LONDON, July 22nd.
Lacroix succeeds Hagron as French Generalissimo.

THE TROUBLE IN KOREA.

TOKYO, July 22nd.
During the public excitement following the abdication of the Emperor, collisions between the people and the Japanese police and soldiery occurred, resulting in loss of life on both sides. The situation is now calmer, but trouble is feared in the provinces.

At the request of the Emperor, Marquis Ito ordered General Hasegawa to guard the palace with troops, which action it is believed averted a military plot to occupy the palace and seize the Emperor.

LATER.
Marquis Ito has introduced the foreign consuls to the new Emperor.

The Japanese Government has issued an official report of the abdication, and has notified the Treaty Powers.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

RUSSIA.

LONDON, July 20th.
Twenty people have been arrested and imprisoned in St. Petersburg, in connection with the recent conspiracy to murder the Tsar. M. Stolypin will be court marshalled.

EXCESSIVE HEAT IN AMERICA.

LONDON, July 20th.
Upwards of a thousand cases of heat prostration occurred in Philadelphia yesterday, and many in New York.

THE DES VOEUX ROAD MURDER.

The Police have been actively engaged in searching for the natives who took part in the quarrel which ended so tragically in Des Voieux Road on Sunday morning. Yesterday three more men were arrested, making a total of five to date, and five more are wanted. It appears that the murdered man was going to his work when the assault took place, and the police are of opinion that murder was premeditated as the knife used was a new one, probably bought for the occasion. They further believe that some of the other men who joined in the attack were armed with similar weapons. Shortly after the fatal blow was struck Sergeant Moore appeared on the scene, and at that time his life's blood was spurting out of the wounded man. The Sergeant asked him what had happened and he attempted to speak but was unable to utter a word, and expired a few seconds afterwards. It is the custom in a flagrant crime of this kind for the Chief Inspector to call up and examine all the constables who were on duty in the neighbourhood, and it appears this was done in the present instance. It is stated that the examination revealed the fact that a Lukong who was on duty at the time was asleep, and that he was yesterday dealt with by the Captain Superintendent, but confirmation of this story is not forthcoming.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. str. *Arcturion* left Singapore for this port on the 20th July at 12.30 p.m. with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 25th July at about 10 a.m.
* The British str. *T. Shan* left Saigon on 20th July for this port, and is due here on or about the 25th July.
* The H. K. str. *Marcellus* left Singapore on 20th July at 3 p.m., and may be expected here on 25th July p.m.
The C.P.R. str. *Monteagle* arrived Shanghai 6 a.m. on Sunday the 21st July, and leaves again 6 p.m. Monday for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 25th July.
The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* arrived Yokohama at 6.30 a.m. on Sunday the 21st July and left again at 2 p.m. same day for Kobe where she is due to arrive at 2 p.m. to-day.
The C.P.R. str. *Atsuta* arrived Shanghai at 11.30 a.m. on Saturday the 20th July, and left again at 2 a.m. Sunday for Nagasaki where she is due to arrive at 6 p.m. to-day.
The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* arrived Vancouver at 8.30 p.m. on Sunday the 21st July.
The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Lucretia* left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai on Sunday the 22nd July, and may be expected here on or about Tuesday the 30th July.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 22nd July.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT).

A SPECIAL CASE.
A special case was set down for hearing in which Lau Yung Wood and Lam Choy were the plaintiffs and the Standard Oil Company of New York the defendants. The dispute concerned the reclamation at Laihekok with the building of a wall there, it having been alleged by the Standard Oil Company that the plaintiffs did not proceed with the work with the required expedition and they, in consequence, took the work out of plaintiffs' hands.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. Hastings, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. Atkinson, of Messrs. Dawson, Loocher and Dawson, appeared for the defendants.

The special case was as follows:—

For the purpose of the argument of this special case it is assumed (1) that the plaintiffs by a contract in writing dated April 3, 1905, made between the plaintiffs and the defendants (a copy of which together with the specifications and conditions therewith incorporated is exhibited and the declaration of the plaintiff Lau Yung Wo filed in this action on March 8, 1907) agreed to construct certain works; (2) that the plaintiffs in pursuance of the said contract entered on the site and did certain work and remained on the site until January 25, 1907; (3) that on January 25, 1907, the said works were not completed; (4) that on January 18, 1907, Christopher Boswood Thomas, assistant to Mr. William D. Noy, the engineer named in the said contract, acting for and on behalf of the defendants gave the plaintiffs a notice of that date, a copy of which is hereto annexed, that unless they employed not less than 250 men continually on the work from that date and proceeded with all proper expedition he would on January 25th take the works wholly out of their hands and, if necessary, employ plaintiffs and their workmen from the works).

(Mr. Thomas gave plaintiffs notice that unless they employed not less than 250 men continually on the work from that date and proceeded with all proper expedition he would on January 25th take the works wholly out of their hands and, if necessary, employ plaintiffs and their workmen from the works).

(5) That the plaintiffs did not comply with the terms of the said notice and on January 25, 1907, the said C. B. Thomas, acting for and on behalf of the defendants, gave the notice of that date, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

(Mr. Thomas ordered plaintiffs to suspend work as the principals were about to enter upon, and take possession of, the site and works and all plant and material thereon. Mr. Thomas pointed out that such a course would not affect any of the obligations, liabilities and responsibilities incurred by plaintiff by entering into the contract.)

(6) That on January 25, 1907, the said contract was taken out of the plaintiffs' hands by the defendants and the defendants have possession of the plant on the said works.

(7) That on January 26, 1907, the plaintiffs through their solicitors sent to the defendants and the defendants received a letter of that date, a copy of which is hereto annexed. Plaintiffs were informed that the works would be measured up on January 28th in order to ascertain the value of the work already done and that of the work incomplete. Plaintiffs' solicitors replied protesting against the action taken by defendants as being wholly illegal and unjustifiable as they were ready and willing to carry the works to a conclusion and as the time fixed for the completion of the contract had not expired).

(8) That on February 7, 1907—the plaintiffs through their solicitors sent to the defendants and the defendants received the letter of that date, a copy of which is hereto annexed. (In this letter plaintiffs' solicitors gave notice that as their clients had been improperly ejected from carrying out the contract of April 3rd, 1905, they gave notice that such contract was rescinded wholly and entirely, plaintiffs' holding defendants liable in damages for breach of the said contract).

The questions for the opinion of the Court are (1) did the said letter of the plaintiffs' solicitors to the defendants of February 7th have the effect of rescinding in any way the contract between plaintiffs and defendants which is referred to in such letter? (2) if the answer to question 1 is in the affirmative, did the said letter have the effect of rescinding the said contract (a) as from the date of such contract or (b) as from February 7th? (3) if the said letter had the effect of rescinding the said contract as from February 7th, are not the rights of the parties to the said contract (as regards all claims of either party against the other in respect of anything which occurred prior to February 7th) governed by all the terms and conditions of the said contract and ought not such rights to be determined in accordance with such terms and conditions? If, in, in what respect or respects are the rights of the parties not governed by the terms and conditions of the said contract?

After hearing argument, his Lordship adjourned the case till to-day.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

London, June 21st.

RUSSIA AND THE FAR EAST.

So far the dissolution of the Russian Duma has been taken very quietly. Apparently the Russian Social Democrats are prepared to "take it lying down," though, had it been in France, and a number of popular representatives of the people had been arrested and placed in danger of their lives, there would have been barricades in the streets ere this. As a matter of fact there is danger of a wide conflagration in the wine growing area of Southern France as it is, over the arrest of the leaders of the disturbances at Narbonne and Argeliers this week. But that is another story. Russia, however, is not awake to great movements, entailing the unity of widespread regions, so the empire is likely to slumber till in September it places its Royal master to command a new Duma to curtailed duties and attenuated powers.

Notwithstanding these domestic causes of anxiety Russia is not forgetting the Far East where the progress of Japan is causing envy in spite of talk of Russo-Japanese understanding. To begin with it is proposed to develop the Eastern part of Sighuan, thoroughly map it out, introduce Russian settlers, and as speedily as possible ensure the development of a safe port from which produce may be despatched. The Ministry of Finance will also ask the Russian Government to grant a state loan of £2,500,000 to the Eastern-China railway, for the express purpose of repairs to the Ussuri line and the development of that section to a greater carrying capacity.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

Germany is now entertaining the Japanese squadron which last week was visiting our shores. The extension of the trip to Kiel and other ports was done at the special request of the Kaiser. After that the men will return to Japan. Admiral Ijima has expressed his warmest obligations to the British people for the cordiality of the welcome afforded in London. But Germany is not content with entertaining the Japanese. The Kaiser is bent on conciliating to a greater extent the Chinese Government, in the hope of redressing the balance of influence caused by Japan's growing importance and extending alliances. Accordingly it is reported that special measures are to be adopted to keep Peking and Berlin in good relations, and as a commencement a special embassy may be sent to pay the Kaiser's respects to the Chinese Emperor and Dowager Empress.

CANADA AND THE CHINESE.

Canada is evidently an attractive place for Chinese, just now. Perhaps the new arrivals there are disgusted with the race enemies in America. At any rate during May there were sixty-six Chinese arrivals at Vancouver willing to pay a hundred pounds each for the privilege of settling in the Dominion. This was in addition to 45 others who did not have to pay, being merchants returning from China. About two years ago the poll tax in Canada on Chinese immigrants was raised from £20 to £100 and the increase stopped the arrivals for a time, but the flow was renewed at the beginning of this year and has continued to grow. British Columbia, where most of them settle, is very sensitive as to its population, and only recently kicked back at the arrival of a number of British Indians, some of them ex-soldiers from the Indian Army. So we may certainly look for an anti-Chinese campaign in British Columbia shortly.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN.

Your old Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, is being lionized by Society as he goes to his post in Natal. At the Corona Club dinner the other night, Lord Elgin, speaking to the Governor, spoke of Sir Matthew, and said he was going to Natal because it was a position of difficulty and responsibility, an arduous and skilled handling. Lady A. Buckle, Mrs. Mathers and other ladies have this week entertained him as the "Hon. of the evening," and next week he will be the guest at the monthly dinner of the African Society, with Sir Godfrey Lagden, late Commissioner for Native Affairs in the Transvaal, in the chair.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

The publication of the Franco-Japanese agreement, guaranteeing the status quo in the possession of the two countries in the Far East, has been well received, people recognizing further guarantees of peace therein. There is a report, which I have failed to substantiate, that to this agreement, and also to the Anglo-Japanese agreement, there has been an addition whereby Great Britain undertakes to assist the French in protecting the French Ind-China possession in the event of the Japanese fleet being out of reach. [This addition is probably an armchair invention.—Ed.]

THE UNION JACK CLUB.

The King on Monday was to open the Union Jack Club, a unique institution near Waterloo Station for the benefit of soldiers and sailors passing through London. There is still a debt of some £15,000 on the enterprise, though the bulk of the money apart from this sum has been subscribed by various points anxious to give special memorial donations in memory of lost relatives in the Service. A fratricidal fight is being made manfully to raise the balance so that His Majesty may dedicate the building open for free. A special aid is being made to Colonials, and many others Mr. Fred Mackenzie, the war correspondent, being his experienced during the Russo-Japan war to aid the inauguration of the public to a relaxation of the need of such a club. This building is spacious and comfortable and the scheme has been in their for several years. This is a to be pride for the blue-jackets and Tommies thrown into London a real home to which

they can turn instead of allowing them to be the sport and prey of every hasty in the town. It is located near Waterloo because that is the entrance for most of the men from service abroad.

CHINESE WINES.

Mr. W. J. Garnett of the Peking Embassy has reported to the Foreign Office on a journey undertaken through Shantung and Kiangnan. In the course of much descriptive matter Mr. Garnett tells how vineyards are being developed on the slopes behind Chefoo by Baron von Babo, an Australian, whose interest in the project of wine growing was stimulated by the suggestions made to him some ten years ago by a Straits Chinaman. The Baron has successfully maintained his vines near Chefoo since then, and has stored his wines in barrels, and it is anticipated that before long Chinese wine will be competing with other varieties in the markets of Europe.

THE RED-CROSS CONGRESS.

The closing of the Red Cross Congress was marked by an unsuccessful attempt on the part of the Turkish delegate, General Besim Omer Pasha, to have the emblem of the army hospitals, when used in any conflict in which Mussulman troops engage, changed from the Cross to the Crescent. He disclaimed any fanaticism, but said that Mussulman soldiers were averse to receiving aid under a Christian symbol. Other non-Christian states, such as Japan, China, and Siam, expressed their acceptance of the Red Cross, recognizing it in this case not as a religious but as a humanitarian emblem.

THE HAGUE CONGRESS.

The Hague Congress has got to work, but the business which will lead to actual decisions will be on minor points and the committees will be the real workers this time. There are forty-seven delegates from almost all countries. Every government on the American continent is represented this time, and Asia has one absentee Afghanistan. Japan, China, Persia, Siam, will thoroughly represent the East, however, and England will look after the interests of India, of course. The Abyssinian delegates are the only ones directly representing Africa.

THE KING OF SIAM.

The visit of the King of Siam to this country begins to-night. It is officially declared that the visit is one of pleasure only and has no political object whatsoever. The Siamese Legation is to be the headquarters of the party. Tomorrow the Royal visitor will go to the Gordon Park given by the King and Queen at Windsor, where the members of both Houses of Parliament, and some notable visitors to this country, such as Mark Twain, will be entertained. The King of Siam will, however, stay at the Castle till Monday, when he will return to town to receive an honorary degree from Cambridge University. On Wednesday he goes to Denmark. I am informed by the way that one result of the visit is likely to be the increased export of such things as English vehicles to Siam. Another set of visitors now with us is a special mission sent by the Shah of Persia to inform the King of his accession to the throne.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HEALTH.

I returned again this week to the subject of Mr. Chamberlain's health because of the disquieting rumours about the town. He was brought back to London at the beginning of the week from Birmingham, with as much misery as possible, but those who saw him detected little change from the time when he arrived home from France. I hear, however, that the family are practically despairing of him in spite of the cheerful air they assume. He has become apathetic in attitude, wandering in memory, and has physically degenerated. I hear also that the real reason of the report lies in the fact that he insists from time to time on seeing the papers, and they are too much to show him anything that might depress him. Though it is not likely that his rest will be desired vacant for similar reasons, there is, I am afraid, little ground for doubting that the crisis in his health has been passed—and passed on the wrong side.

NAMES OF MRS.

The Mercantile marine officers are being notified by the Board of Trade that regulations will shortly be issued preventing new vessels from being given names similar to those already listed. This is being done because it often happens when shipping casualties come in that several vessels of the same name, or of a more or less similar name, are involved, and it is frequently the cause of great and unnecessary anxiety to owners and relatives. The other day the London Custom House had three vessels reported of the same name within twenty-four hours as being in trouble. A glance at Lloyd's List has proved to me that there are to every important shipping name, including those of the great liners, from six to a dozen duplicates. It is, therefore, easy for the public to read into an accident to a small trading vessel fears for the safety of the hundreds of lives on a great ocean liner.

CORNISH TIN.

The high price of tin has resulted in a "boom" in the ancient tin mines of Cornwall, and the return of miners to their old haunts in the Duchy has led to a very prosperous year, and the employment of about a thousand more miners than in the year before. The Government Inspector of Mines thinks that there is danger of the "boom" being overdone.

A £10,000,000 SYNDICATE.

A syndicate with the respectable capital of £10,000,000 has been organized by French and Belgian groups, with leading Japanese as advisers, with the object of undertaking various enterprises in Japan, China, and other countries in the East. The syndicate is prepared to invest capital in all manner of lucrative enterprises, and is not only desirous of furnishing loans to established Japanese companies, but of undertaking business in cooperation with Japanese capitalists already established, or newly promoted companies. It is said that the first scheme of the syndicate is to open an iron foundry near Osaka, on the recommendation of the Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. The English investor has, so far, been willing enough to lend money to the Japanese Government, but has not shown a disposition to put much capital directly into the industries of the country.—Globe.

THE DETHRONED EMPEROR OF KOREA.

The following biographical sketch of the dethroned monarch of Korea is taken from an old number of the *Korean Repository*, a journal which was for some years published at Seoul by the missionaries.

The twenty-eighth Monarch of the Yi or present dynasty first saw the light of day in the summer of 1852, (the year Imche, seventh moon and 25th day) at the Un Hyon Keong, Seoul, where his aged parents still live in retirement. He is the second son of Prince Yi, who had the rank of Chung Sun Kun, the first or highest, but who is known better by the title of Tai Won Kun.

Much confusion exists in the popular mind about the relations His Majesty the King sustains to his father the National Grand Duke or Tai Won Kun. That is, most people fail to see why the son should be king and not the father. A few words may suffice to explain. The Queen Dowager Cho who died in 1891 was the Queen of King Ik Chong, who died when he was but twenty-two years of age. He succeeded to the throne and lived in history as Hun Chong. After a reign of about fifteen years, he died without male issue, and the scepter passed to Chul Chong, a younger brother of Ik Chong. The line thus remained unbroken. After a reign of fourteen years Chul Chong died in 1861 without male issue. He had a daughter, we may say in passing, who was married to Pak Yong Ho. The line was now broken.

The Queen of Ik Chong after some manipulation secured the royal scepter, and after consultation with some of the eunuchs, nominated the second son of the Tai Won Kun for the throne. This was done by adopting him as the son of the deceased husband. The older brother, Yi Chul Myon, still resides with his father, but had already passed the usual examinations and been given official position, so as it is said, he could not be chosen. We doubt whether this very plausible reason was the real one for passing him by, but being generally understood that his younger brother, who was a very handsome, healthy, and bright child, was a great favorite of the Queen Dowager. His Majesty when he was three years old, was thus called to be the King of Choson in the year Kap Cha—1864.

The early years of the young Prince were spent in a manner not unlike that of any young Korean of royal blood. His family was not among the wealthy ones of the land, and it is related that though in humble circumstances he was indifferent to it, being, as by a sort of intuition, that he would one day fill an important position in his country. An interesting story is told of his visit, when a mere child, to a book-binder in the neighborhood. The binder presented him with a calendar bound in blue paper and playfully remarked that payment was to be made after he had attained an eminent position. The book was accepted on these conditions, taken home and memorized. Years afterwards, so the story runs, when the young Prince had been proclaimed king, he remembered the old book-binder and the conditions on which he received the calendar, and rewarded him liberally. The story may be true or not, but it shows two characteristics that are prominent in His Majesty—kindness and a good memory.

The young Prince received the usual classical Chinese education imparted in the private schools. He was fond of books and made good progress in his studies. The names of three of his teachers are given, the first was of the name of Pyon; the second from the literary province of Chong-chung and his name was Ko Suk. The third teacher a man of the Yi family, with the title of Chosun, probably a Bachelor's degree, was with the Prince for a longer time than the other two, and made a deeper and more lasting impression upon him. His faithful services as instructor of the future King were later recognized in appointing him a eunuch, his oldest son was given the degree of 'Ta Kwa, or Great Degree, and his second son that of 'Syo Kwa, or Smaller Degree.

Many pleasant stories are told of the king as a boy. It is said he was fond of sports, was a general favorite among his playmates among whom were included all the boys of the vicinity, and that he was a popular leader among them.

During his minority his father awayed the scepter as Regent, well earning the description given him by a native writer, that he had "bowels of iron and a heart of stone," and he ruled with such vigor for a period of ten years, by the year Kapcha until Kayyon, that his name is by no means forgotten even to this day. The young king, who he had his hair put up in the topknot and at the same time, a matter of course, put on the hat, was not married when he became the adopted son of Queen Dowager Cho; it is stated by some that for eight months, and by others for thirteen, the Queen Dowager held supreme power. The young king was married in 1868 (Pyangmin) to Princess Min, the only daughter of Min Chi Kwa, who was given, after the accession of the Queen, the posthumous title of the Yo Sung Ja Won Kun—Prince of the City of Yung. Father-in-law of the King. She was born in Yung, in the year Sinhai, 9th Moon and 24th day, and was therefore about a year older than her husband, the King. Her family was of high degree, but her father was not wealthy and in fact never held any high office and did some years before his daughter was selected at the Royal Court. She was the second cousin of the wife of the Tai Won Kun, who also belongs to the Min clan, and no doubt her selection was made by his son-in-law, believing, as he did, that with his son as King and the Queen a member of his wife's clan, his position as virtual, if not nominal ruler, would be made secure and he perpetuated. But in this the King was not wisely disappointed, not knowing the well recognized law in philosophy that when two forces come in contact the weaker always gives way to the stronger. The Queen was a woman of great natural ability and force of character, and so began to exercise a commanding influence in the affairs of the nation, which continued until she was murdered on the 8th of October, 1895.

At a great while after she became Queen, the relations between her and her father-in-law became unfriendly and from that time forward he was in a great measure excluded from any participation in governmental business and forced into a retirement from which he has never emerged, except at short intervals in some of the troubles which have occurred during the reign of the King. In fact, he has been a kind of storm petrel, making a appearance and getting to the front only when there has been trouble and disorder in the country.

The late Queen had received a good education, from an eastern point of view, before her marriage and afterward became a great student and is said to have been the best scholar in the Chinese idiom of any woman in Korea. But the cause of her falling from the throne was the King's marriage to the King's Palace during his reign. His Majesty, when he assumed the reins of power, which his father according to all reports was loathe to resign, occupied the Chong Duk Kung or Eastern Palace, for a period of four years after which

he moved into the Kyong Pok Keong. This tower had the reputation of being an unlucky abode, so that, after several years, the Royal Family moved back again into the Eastern Palace where they were during the embe of 1884. In 1886 the King, on account of the unpleasant association of the previous year, again changed to a short time. It is one of the strange coincidences that Her Majesty should meet her violent death in the very home she had mistreated for some years and which was erected by one whom she had little reason to love.

It is foreign to the object of this article to enter into any details as to the nature of the events which have occurred during the reign of His Majesty, this being intended as a brief sketch, personal, rather than otherwise, of the King.

His Majesty is, as compared with the ordinary Korean, rather under size, being about five feet three or four inches high. His face is handsome; when composed, the expression is somewhat placid, but when engaged in conversation, it brightens into a kind and pleasing smile. His voice is pleasant, well modulated and he speaks rapidly and distinctly. In talking, he is vivacious and speaks with nervous energy.

The King has always been very accessible to foreigners. Many audiences have been extended not only to the diplomat representatives on his birthdays and other national holidays or public occasions, but also to unofficial residents and to distinguished visitors to the Capital. But little ceremony is required at these audiences. The person going to audience is accompanied, as a rule by a Court chamberlain or an interpreter, who are of course dressed in Court costume, with the curious winged hats peculiar to Korea, and is received in a plain room. On entering the room, the chamberlain kneels in the most appropriate oriental fashion, but the guests are expected and required to make only the three bows customary in oriental royal receptions. Usually His Royal Highness, the Crown Prince, receives with his father and holds more or less conversation with the guest.

At these audiences, His Majesty is generally dressed in a silk coat, very heavily embroidered with gold and red, and with trousers in Turkish style either colored or white. He sometimes wears the gossamer hat similar to those worn by his subjects on the streets, but at other times appears in the simple cap of the scholar which is a band of fine horse hair three or six inches broad or high, opened at the top, and having four or more sharp triangular points at the upper edge. At these audiences His Majesty is flanked by two eunuchs, always kindly addressing more or less conversation to each person admitted.

While the Korean has a phonetic alphabet of twenty-five letters, which is one of the most simple and perfect in the world, in the official papers and records, and in the standard literature of the country, and in correspondence between educated persons, the Chinese characters or ideographs are used. The use of these Chinese characters, which bearing Korean and not Chinese names, sustains somewhat the relation to the Umanu as the Latin did to the English in Great Britain several centuries ago. His Majesty is well versed in both Chinese characters and Umanu and from the Korean point of view, is highly educated. It has been and still is his habit to keep in his suite scholars and historians who read to him and consult with him often. He is said to be more conversant with the history of his own country, both modern and ancient, than any other monarch in the Kingdom. The Royal library is quite extensive and he has it from Korean officials that whenever any question as to old customs or the past arises among the Ministers, they refer to His Majesty who can point with unerring precision to the reign and particulars of any historical event. His Majesty speaks none of the languages of the neighboring countries.

Nominally the Government of Korea is an absolute monarchy, all power being vested in His Majesty. There is no written or unwritten constitution, no Parliament or Congress, and all the laws are promulgated as Edicts of the King. His word and will are law. In all governments, no matter how absolute or despotic, the ruler is necessarily governed and restrained by old customs and traditions. This of course obtains in Korea, but perhaps to a less extent than in any other Asiatic country. His Majesty devotes much time and attention to public business and is extremely industrious, superstitious and over-seeing every branch of the government. Indeed the criticism is sometimes heard that he pays too much attention to details and undertakes to do, in looking over every thing, more than any mortal can find time to perform. In a word, the Korean Government is essentially personal. His Majesty does most of his official work at night, and the sessions with his Ministers, Advisers and other officers are frequently continued until dawn or after.

His Majesty is progressive and is evidently not imbued with the ideas—may we say prejudices—which are prevalent in most parts of the East, against western people, institutions and customs. He is most interested in educational matters, and material advance have been made in this direction within the last few years. There is a Minister of Education as well as a Vice-Minister and these are influential members of the Cabinet. Public schools, where reading and writing, in both Chinese characters and native Umanu, as well as geography, arithmetic, history and so forth are taught, have been established in Seoul and in various other parts of the country. In addition to these, there are separate schools maintained in Seoul, for the expense, for teaching the English, French, Russian and Japanese languages. There is also a school of Law connected with the Law Department and a Normal school, where teachers are fitted for their work. The establishment and maintenance for the last ten years of the Royal Government Hospital in the Capital under the sole supervision of foreign physicians and to which people resort from all parts of the country to get the benefit of foreign medicine, surgery and medical skill, may also be mentioned in this connection.

In religion the King, like most of his subjects, is a Confucianist if Confucianism can be called a religion. He observes like them the rites and ceremonies at the shrines and before the tablets of his ancestors. In the strict sense of the term there is no state or national religion. Toleration in religious matters has marked the reign of His Majesty. While, during the reign of the Tai Won Kun, Christians were rigorously persecuted, and in 1866 thousands of Catholic Korean Christians were cruelly slaughtered and two French Bishops and other French priests executed, nothing of this kind has occurred since His Majesty assumed the reins of power. On the contrary, not only has no law been interfered with, but on more occasions than one, the King has given distinct and direct encouragement to missionaries, or as he terms them, "teachers." And on the occasion of an audience accorded to Bishop Binde of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the beginning of 1895, His Majesty not only expressed his appreciation of the good work done by them, and thanks of the same, but spoke those memorable words which the churches cannot and must not forget, "Send more teachers."

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

H. J. LINDEMAN'S
"CAWARA"
CLARETS AND HOCKS.

PER CASE 12 BOTTLES ... \$15.00
" 24-1/2 " ... 1.00

THE ABSOLUTE PURITY OF THESE WINES IS GUARANTEED.

SOLE AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO. LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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The disposition of the King is kindly and amiable. All bear testimony to this. He is certainly a merciful ruler, and sincerely desirous of the welfare and advancement of his country. While not regarded by the Koreans with the religious veneration with which the subjects of some of the other countries of Asia regard their rulers—while no one claims that he is a descendant of a Sun Goddess, or is the Son of Heaven, or has divine attributes, there can be no doubt that he is universally beloved by the people. He is looked upon as the father of the whole people as the Queen was, during her lifetime, recognized as the mother. We hear frequent complaints against some of the Ministers and other officials, but the people have nothing but kind words and affectionate regard for their King.

POLICE COURT.

Monday, July 22nd.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

LARCENY.
Richard Simmonds, assistant manager of the Belle View Hotel, was charged with the larceny of £3880. 1 defendant, accompanied with a day's takings from the bar till last week, and on Saturday approached Detective Sergeant Willden and asked him to "have a drink." As the detective happened to be on the lookout for him, Simmonds was arrested. After hearing the evidence his Worship convicted the defendant and sentenced him to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

Among the many gamblers who appeared before the Court were seven Indian boys who were arrested while playing banker at Yaumati. The first two defendants were fined \$50 each, and the remainder \$3 apiece.

"THE TERROR OF ABERDEEN."
A little old woman residing at Aberdeen appeared before the Court to answer a charge of disorderly behaviour. Yesterday the police were summoned to the house of her husband to remove the man from the clutches of his wife. She is stated to be such a virago that her husband cannot live with her, but on separating he granted her a liberal allowance. This, however, does not appear to go far and periodically, when she is short of money, she visits his house and assaults him. Yesterday she was throwing pork chops at him when the police intervened.

Inspector Dymond told his Worship that the woman was "the terror of Aberdeen," and gave the police no end of trouble. Not only did she frequently assault her husband, but anyone else who thwarted her.

His Worship bound the defendant over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

BEFORE MR. G. N. GOME (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.
Sergeant Macdonald presented a colic, whom he arrested in Wellington Street on Saturday, for being in unlawful possession of a roll of canvas. The defendant was ordered to pay a fine of \$100, the alternative being one month's imprisonment.

AN UNPAYERABLE WAGER.
On Sunday morning a colic made a wager with a friend in a mess at Station Street, Yaumati, that he would dress in women's attire and walk as far as the Yaumati market. In consideration of his accomplishing this feat he was to receive twenty cents' worth of something. The clothing was procured and it was the venturesome colic, who also strung large earrings to his ears and wore jade-stone bangles on his wrists. Shortly after leaving his house he was the centre of an angry crowd which was so large by the time he reached the market that it attracted the attention of the police. He got up was admired by Sergeant Appleton, who the sergeant found it his duty to arrest him for having in a disorderly manner. When his Worship heard the story he imposed a fine of \$10.

A POLYGLOTT CONTRACTOR.
Sanitary Inspector Cullen presented a contractor for not carrying out drainage work according to the approved plans. Defendant was convicted and fined \$50, the alternative being two months' imprisonment.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

The suspicious movements of a Chinaman in the Central District on Sunday attracted the attention of a police constable who detained and searched him. The native was found to be in possession of 45 counterfeit coins, and was arrested. On appearing before his Worship he stated that the money was given him by another person to take charge of, and if he was allowed to search, he thought he could find him. Defendant was remanded in police custody, and he will be given an opportunity to find his friend.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report—
On the 2nd and 11.45 a.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately over the Loochoos, and is little changed elsewhere.

A depression, probably a typhoon is situated to the S.E. of the Loochoos. It appears to be moving slowly towards N.W. at present.
A second centre may develop to the South of Hongkong, in the low pressure trough lying over the N. part of the China Sea.
Fresh to strong N.E. and E. winds are likely to prevail in the Formosa Channel and along the Northern shores of the China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood (*) N.E. winds, fresh to strong.
South coast of China between (*) Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Loochoos South coast of China between (*) Same as No. 1.
Hankow and Haian (*) N.E. and E. winds, fresh or strong; squally, showery.

EXTRACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

COLONIES AND THE SUZ CANAL.

Sir H. Vincent asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he had considered the desirability of offering to the Governments of the Commonwealth of Australia, of New Zealand, of India, of Ceylon, of the Straits Settlements, of Hongkong, of Natal, and of Mauritius, at the current market rate, a proportion of the shares in the Suez Canal by the late Earl of Beaconsfield, in consideration of the interest in that waterway of those Governments.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—No, Sir, I do not think it would be practicable to act upon the suggestion.

Sir H. Vincent.—Can the right hon. gentleman say how much the shares purchased by Lord Beaconsfield have increased in value? The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—No, Sir, not without notice.

NEW ARMY SCHEME.
On the report stage of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Bill in the House of Commons Mr. Haldane offered his promised statement with regard to the fate of the Militia. The announcement was made upon an amendment of Mr. Arnold Forster to exclude that arm from the proposed Territorial force, and, as had been anticipated, the Secretary for War practically adopted the suggestion on the subject put forward by Mr. Balfour last week. Mr. Haldane explained that he could meet the suggestion without altering one line of the bill; it was simply a question of organisation. The following points appear from the speech:

The scheme of the bill is to put behind each of the six regiments in England and Scotland, and the eight Irish regiments, a third battalion primarily to supply drafts.

In the case of Ireland, twelve battalions are organised behind the third battalions, primarily to furnish units.

Now, in addition to these twelve, fifteen more are to be organised for England and Scotland, making twenty-seven units for lines of communication and for reserve—available also for drafts in case of necessity.

They will be behind an independent of the third battalions, and they will probably serve as fourth battalions to contain territorial regiments. There are 124 Militia battalions in the United Kingdom at the present time, and of these we take 101 battalions.

In the place of the 124 there will be 101 Regular battalions, of which seventy-four will have establishments of 500 and twenty-seven of 800.

But these Militia battalions thus become part of the organisation of the Regular Army. We do all we can to preserve, as far as possible, their traditions, names, and colours.

The Militia battalions will arise, Phoenix-like, in the form of third and fourth battalions. Mr. Haldane's statement was regarded as exceeding, satisfying under the circumstances, and Mr. Balfour was much applauded for the intervention which had secured so important an alteration in the Territorial Army scheme. The effect of the change is that the Militia will not only continue to exist, but become part of the Regular Army.

"THE MIXED."

Mr. Trevelyan (York, W. R. Eland) asked the Secretary for the Home Department whether the Lord Chamberlain had yet taken any steps to withdraw his prohibition of *The Mikado*. Mr. Gladstone (Leeds, W.)—he Lord Chamberlain informs me that, having taken the matter into his careful consideration, he has felt justified in deciding in the circumstances now obtaining to withdraw the prohibition.

Mr. G. D. Faber (York).—May I ask whether the prohibition is unconditionally withdrawn?

Mr. Gladstone.—Yes, Sir.

Sir G. Parker (Orkney).—May I ask whether the shyness of the Lord Chamberlain's mind does not seem to traverse the statement he once made in this House that he was not an agricultural labourer? (Laughter, and cries of "Order.")

No answer was given.

Mr. Trevelyan.—Has any compensation had been paid to any persons or companies for the loss incurred by them?

Mr. G. D. Faber.—No, Sir.

Mr. Pike-Paese (Dorchester).—Is it not a fact that *The Mikado* music has been played regularly by Japanese bands lately on warships?

No answer was given.

Mr. W. Redmond (Clare, F.).—Is it contemplated to pay any compensation to those persons and companies who have undoubtedly lost money owing to the prohibition of this play? The negative.

Mr. W. Redmond.—It is very wrong. (Laughter.)

THE FUTURE OF BILLINGSGATE.

The interesting question of the present accommodation at Billingsgate Fish Market, involving a suggestion that it should be removed to another site, was last month before the Billingsgate and London Fish Market Committees at the Guildhall. The chairman, Mr. Marcus Sewill, explained that the inquiry was held in conformity with a communication from the Court of Common Council requesting the consideration of a reference to Parliament in the matter. Considerable divergences of opinion exist as to adequacy of the accommodation of the market, and the question had arisen of the expediency of removing it to St. Paul's. The inquiry would take into consideration also the question of the approach to the market and improvement of the arrangements as regards the delivery of fish to Billingsgate by railway and other vans and transfer to fishmongers' carts. The chairman of the Fish Trade Association said that body were of opinion that the market should not be moved. Resolutions of the association were read to the effect that the removal would be a public nuisance and an irreparable injury to the fishing industry. Steps should rather be taken with a view to providing satisfactory police supervision for dealing with the existing traffic and improved waterways facilities.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not secured for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISILA.

DURING my Temporary Absence from this Port Mr. Y. SHIBUYA will take Charge of the Office of the above named Company.

T. MATSUKI, Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1907. 10-07

LOST.

ONE IRISH TERRIER (DOG), Brown and white, answering by the name of Pat. Finders will be rewarded, if necessary, by returning same to—

COMPASSIONATE DEPARTMENT, Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., or to

Nos. 11 and 12, Seymour Terrace, Hongkong, 23rd July, 1907. 1240

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS for SPECIE BRITISH and MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, in Exchange for Sterling Bills drawn at 10 days sight on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 a.m., on the 26th July, 1907.

The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling) and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no Bills will be issued for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

J. T. CARTER, Lt.-Col., A.P.D., H.M. Treasury Chest Officer.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 1241

For SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

Captain S. H. Balam, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 11-08

FOR NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"TUDOR PRINCE,"

Captain McDougall, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about THURSDAY, the 15th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ARNHOLD KARBBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 1236

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENLOCHY,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 26th inst., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the steamer's arrival.

No claims will be recognized if not presented within 14 days of the ship's arrival.

McGREGOR BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1907. 1237

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains—

Epitome of the Week's News.

Leading Articles.

China Tea and Preference.

War Books.

Hollow reforms.

Doctors disagree.

Korean Intrigue.

Colonial Parcelization.

China Magna Charta.

Hongkong Legislative Council.

Finance Committee.

Supreme Court.

Civil servants Salaries.

Hongkong Lunatic Asylums.

Medical Officer's Report.

Hongkong Hospitals.

Report of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.

Typhoon Relief Fund.

Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

Sir Matthew Nathan.

Hongkong School.

Hongkong Chinese Criticized.

Sunday Morning Sensation.

Death of Mr. John Dodd.

Water Return.

Macao.

Eye Disease Among Chinese.

The Deported Emperor of Korea.

Commercial Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be ordered from the Office to addresses sent, including postage 3 cents each or \$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage 32.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1907.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 11-08

N. TIC. TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 p.m. of the 23rd inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside; such Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 1224

SS. "SALAZAR,"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London as a.s. "Chacotte," and "Medoc" from Havre as a.s. "Medoc," from Bordeaux as a.s. "Vile d'Urie" in connection with the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 29th July, 1907, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in on or before the 29th July, 1907, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 29th July, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 12

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SAXONIA,"

Captain Habel, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before To-day.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th inst. at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 1238

NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of "MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS" (Firewood, Lime, White, Charcoal, etc., etc.) from the 1st August, 1907, to H.M. DOCKYARD, Hongkong.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Dockyard, and should be returned not later than Noon the 25th July, 1907.

A Deposit of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) will be required when applying for Tender Forms. This will be returned if the Tender is declined.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted, and the right is reserved of accepting any portion of a tender.

H.M. Dockyard, 24th July 1907. 1223

倉貨 KUNG YIK GODOWNS. 益公

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

Godowns, Nos. 171 to 178, Street

Tong Tsui, Praya West, on (M. L. No. 204 to 205), formerly known as the Po On Godowns—the lease for which having expired—have been taken possession of by the Landlords, and business will be hereafter continued under the name of the

KUNG YIK GODOWNS. The owners are prepared to accept goods on storage at very moderate rates, and avail of the opportunity to give notice that loans at most favorable rates of interest may be obtained from the undersigned against goods stored in the KUNG YIK GODOWNS.

The KUNG YIK GODOWNS, Agents of the SAM WANG LAND INVESTMENT LOAN AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.,

SAM WANG & CO., LTD.,

TELEPHONE: No. 321.

ADDRESS: 81, Queen's Road Central.

U YUK CHI, Managing Director.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907. 1167

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1907, will be Payable on the 25th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 16th instant to THURSDAY, the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1907. 1196

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of

DOLLARS TWO per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1907, will be Payable on the 25th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 16th instant to MONDAY, the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.,

General Agents, for the

West Point Building Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 12th July, 1907. 1205

HONGKONG CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-SECOND ORDINARY

HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 15th August at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and considering the appointment of Directors, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st July to 13th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. E. CLARKE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 1235

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

the Certificate No. N.S. 4250, dated Hongkong 9th July, 1907 for Ten Shares of this Bank numbered 14,921 to 14,930 inclusive registered in the name of CHENG PO CHO has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 15th day of August, 1907, a New Certificate for the shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificate No. N.S. 4250 will be thereupon treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1907. 1210

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

TWO VERY VALUABLE PIECES OF

LANDED PROPERTY Situate at CANTON near the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's Wharf and facing the river. The lots contain by measurement 50 "changs" or thereabouts. This does not include the Office of the undersigned.

For further particulars, apply to

GOLDING & BAILLIE, Solicitors, 10, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907. 970

COLLECTIONS OF

USED POSTAGE STAMPS

IN PACKETS.

ASIAN STAMPS. MIXED STAMPS.

100 for \$0.80 500 for \$3.00

150 " 1.75 1000 " 10.00

200 " 3.50 1500 " 25.00

250 " 5.75 2000 " 35.00

275 " 9.00 3000 " 55.00

Also Stamps in bags, sets, &c., &c.

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPH POST CARDS

and other Philatelic Goods. Inspection invited.

GRACE & CO.,

1145 Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆中西年十五

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1861 to 31ST DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE 70TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 79TH CYCLE, THAT IS THE 34TH YEAR OF TUNG CHI TO THE 39TH YEAR OF KWONG SUI.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the Hongkong "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1903. 1841

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.,

have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily. Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 47

STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TWO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT

No. 285, NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 32 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 45,000 SQUARE FT. 39 YEARS' LEASE.

For Particulars, apply—

GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1906. 1108

TO LET

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CANN ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 25 Rooms. This property would be divided into two or more houses to suit tenants. BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Caldwell MacGregor), BELLIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

No. 4, ALBANY.

No. 8, BELLIOS TERRACE, Corner House, 1st Floor.

No. 6, CAMERON VILLAS (PRAY), furnished. Cheap rent. For September and October.

No. 6, DES VŒUX VILLAS (PRAY), No. 1 and 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Apply to—

LINSFORD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 1102

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

WITH POSSESSION FROM 1st JUNE—

IN WANCHAI ROAD.

GODOWN, built of brick, with tiled roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4000 square feet space, concrete flooring. "In" table for storage of any kind of merchandise.

Apply to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 870

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

No. 1, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, and No. 51, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply to—

ARRATOON V. APCAR & Co., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 2nd March, 1907. 491

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR, No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

No. 38, CAINE ROAD.

AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, Zetland Street, GREENCROFT, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon, Redecorated, Electric Light, Tennis Court.

No. 1, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to—

LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Vœux Road, Hongkong, 11th July, 1907. 94

TO LET.

"STONHEVED" 35, Robinson Road.

No. 52, CAINE ROAD.

Nos. 27, 29, 31 and 33, SEYMOUR ROAD.

Apply to—

SAM WANG CO., LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 1103

TO LET.

FROM 1st JULY.

LARGE and SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 9, 8a, 9a, 9c and 10, PRAYA EAST, at present in the occupation of the Admiralty.

Apply to—

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AMIRAL OIRY, French str., 3,500, Le Brun, 2nd July—Anvers 12th July, General—Messageries Maritimes.
 AMOY, German str., 600, H. Planchet, 2nd July—Hankow 20th July, General—Sunder, Weller & Co.
 ARAGON, APCAR, British str., 2,000, A. Stewart, 2nd July—Calcutta via Singapore 16th July, General—David, Sassoon & Co.
 EMBURY, British str., 2,843, P. T. Helms, 2nd July—Kobe 17th July, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 FERNET SIMONS, French str., 2,900, R. Gerard, 2nd July—Yokohama 18th and Shanghai 19th July, Mails and General—Messageries Maritimes.
 GERMANY, APCAR, British str., 2,900, E. H. Nelson, 2nd July—Yokohama 9th July, General—David, Sassoon & Co.
 HANSE, French str., 2,810, P. Morles, 2nd July—Hankow and Hainan 20th July, General—H. N. Natty.
 KANGA (HONG), Chinese str., 2,000, Bressander, 2nd July—Canton 17th July, General—Chinese.
 MERTON, Chinese str., 1,200, C. V. Frigate, 2nd July—Shanghai 17th July, General—Chinese.
 SUI ZIE, French str., 2,500, Ailhand, 2nd July—Marseilles 20th June, Mails and General—Messageries Maritimes.
 SATORIA, German str., 2,310, Habel, 2nd July—Singapore 16th July, General—Hamburg—America Line.
 SPAIN, British str., 1,200, W. McIntosh, 2nd July—Shanghai via Ningpo 19th July, General—Jardine Matheson & Co.
 SUEZ, German str., 2,600, H. Brock, 2nd July—Yokohama 9th July, General—Hamburg—America Line.
 WAKASA M. R., Japanese str., 3,380, Ando, 2nd July—Yokohama 10th July, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 YONGHANG, British str., 1,200, F. Meyer, 2nd July—Manila 20th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 2nd July.
 German str., for Saigon.
 Japanese str., for Moji.

DEPARTURES.

2nd July.
 CHINESE, British str., for Swatow.
 HANGKONG, British str., for Canton.
 J. D. Robinson, German str., for Hainan.
 MERTON, Chinese str., for Canton.
 PLOMBES, German str., for Saigon.
 SUI ZIE, French str., for Shanghai.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

July 22nd.
 ARRIVED DOCKS.—
 Kowloon DOCKS—Empress of India, Woodhead, Teikoku, Vigilant, Mugdholes, Cosmopolitan DOCKS.—

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
 FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, ADEN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ERNEST SIMONS"
 Captain Girard, will be despatched for MARSEILLES, on TUESDAY, the 23rd July, at 1 p.m.
 This steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line, and is bound for Marseilles via BOMBAY and Aden.
 Passengers tickets and through bills of lading issued for above ports.
 Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.
 Next sailings will be as follows:
 S.S. "TONKIN" ... 6th Aug.
 S.S. "ALAZIE" ... 20th Aug.
 S.S. "POLYMERIE" ... 3rd Sept.
 S.S. "TOURNAI" ... 17th Oct.
 S.S. "AUSTRALIE" ... 1st Oct.
 S.S. "NIRA" ... 15th Oct.
 G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
 Hongkong, 16th July, 1907.
 For SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ARRATON APCAR"
 Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 24th July, at Noon.
 This steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with electric light, and carries a duly certified doctor.
 For Freight or Passage apply to
 DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.
 Hongkong, 18th July, 1907.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

For SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN"
 Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m.
 For Freight or Passage apply to
 DOUGLAS, LAPELLE & CO., General Managers.
 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907.

DAMPSCHEFFS-RHEDEREI "UNION" ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT

FOR NEW YORK.

With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.

THE Steamship

"VERONA"
 Captain Dolron, will be despatched for the above Port on or about MONDAY, the 26th July, 1907.
 For Freight, apply to
 CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.
 Hongkong, 9th July, 1907.

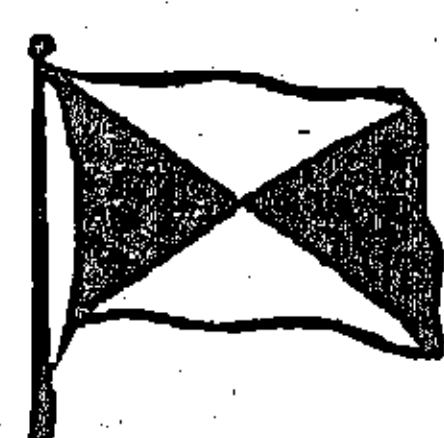
VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and these vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c. via RUSSIAN PORTS OF CALL.	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	C. E. Daniel, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 27th inst., at Noon
MARSEILLES, AC. via PORTS OF CALL.	ERNEST SIMONS	French str.	—	Girard	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-day, at 1 p.m.
COPENHAGEN & ST. PETERSBURG	NYANZA	Brit. str.	—	H. S. Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 31st inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SPINIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Brock	MILCHERS & CO.	Middle of September.
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON &c.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	To-day.
NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	PRINZ LUDWIG	Ger. str.	—	C. Wolfens	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 24th August.
NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	von Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 31st inst., at Noon.
NEW YORK	HABSBURG	Ger. str.	k.w.	Filler	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 7th August.
NEW YORK	TUDOR PRINCE	Am. str.	—	McDonough	ARNSHOLD, KARBURG & CO.	On 4th September.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	VELONA	Ger. str.	—	Dobronz	CARLOWITZ & CO.	About 15th August.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	AMERLOUR	Brit. str.	2m.	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	About 29th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA via JAPAN	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	1m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC CO.	On 1st Aug., at 4 p.m.
CALLAO AND IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS, &c.	MONTEGUE	Am. str.	—	E. V. Roberts	CANADIAN PACIFIC CO.	On 14th Aug., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	CHAMMUT	Jap. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 15th August.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	CHINQUA	Brit. str.	—	—	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	Middle of August.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	W. B. Brown	GUTHRIE, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 27th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	W. von Senden	MILCHERS & CO.	On 3rd Aug., at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	W. von Senden	MILCHERS & CO.	On 15th August.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	W. von Senden	MILCHERS & CO.	About 25th inst.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	W. von Senden	MILCHERS & CO.	On 29th inst., at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	W. von Senden	MILCHERS & CO.	Second half of July.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	W. von Senden	MILCHERS & CO.	To-day.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	W. von Senden	MILCHERS & CO.	To-day, at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	W. von Senden	MILCHERS & CO.	To-morrow at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	W. von Senden	MILCHERS & CO.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	W. von Senden	MILCHERS & CO.	On 25th inst.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	W. von Senden	MILCHERS & CO.	About 25th inst.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	W. von Senden	MILCHERS & CO.	On 28th inst., at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	W. von Senden	MILCHERS & CO.	On 27th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	W. von Senden	MILCHERS & CO.	On 30th inst., at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	W. von Senden	MILCHERS & CO.	On 3rd Aug., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	W. von Senden	MILCHERS & CO.	To-day, at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	W. von Senden	MILCHERS & CO.	About 28th inst.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	W. von Senden	MILCHERS & CO.	On 28th inst., at 10 a.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	W. von Senden	MILCHERS & CO.	On 3rd Aug., at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	W. von Senden	MILCHERS & CO.	About 5th August.



HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 27th July, Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 3rd Aug., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
 GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1907.



HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).

S.S. "ABERLOUR" ... On 23rd August.

For freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
 GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1907.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SOI RUDNIK"	Middle of August
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TRANQUEBAR"	End of August
COPENHAGEN and ST. PETERSBURG	"SOI RUDNIK"	Middle of Sept.

For Further Particulars, apply to

MELOHERS & CO.,
 AGENTS.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1907.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHOYSANG"	Tuesday, 23rd July, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	"HINSANG"	Wednesday, 24th July, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 26th July, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Friday, 26th July, 4 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUISANG"	Saturday, 2nd Aug., 3 p.m.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class, Single 85/-, return 160/-

"These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light."

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chetoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
 GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1907.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
SHAWMUT	9,606	E. V. Roberts	On 15th August.
TREMONT	9,606	T. W. Garlick	About 10th September.

† Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-tower ss. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to—

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, 23rd July, 1907.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
 GENERAL AGENTS.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

By the new steamers, "ERENANIA," "HABSBURG" and "ROSENSTAUERN." These steamers offer to the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travelling. They have very large cabins, provided with ONLY LOWER BERTHS. The cabins are amply and fitted with fans. Laundry on board. Doctor and Stewardesses carried. These steamers call at PLYMOUTH, HAWAII, and SCOTLAND, and on to NAPLES in both directions.

In addition to these boats, the steamers "SCANDIA" and "SILEZIA" carry first-class passengers. Return tickets issued at reduced rates available for two years. Through tickets to be had to New York via Naples and Hamburg.

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

HABSBURG ... 1st August

RHENANIA ... 1st September

ROSENSTAUERN ... 1st October

SILEZIA ... 2nd November

HOMEWARD.

FOR THE STRAITS COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, & HAMBURG.

SCANDIA ... 7th August

HABSBURG ... 4th September

RHENANIA ... 4th October

FREIGHT SERVICE.

NEXT SAILINGS OUTWARD:

SAXONIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 23rd July

MARCELLUS ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 25th July

WIK ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 28th July

HABSBURG ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 1st Aug.

SAXONIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 14th Aug.

LIBERIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 24th Aug.

NEXT SAILINGS HOMEWARD:

VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND ADEN.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS in the

LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, Also via Aden or Port Said by the "ARABIC PERSIAN SERVICE" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

SPEZIA ... HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 23rd July

SCANDIA ... NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 7th Aug.

SAXONIA ... HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 20th Aug.

HABSBURG ... NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 4th Sept.

† Special attention to intending passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this Steamers, Saloon and cabins amply equipped. Lighted throughout by electricity. Duly qualified Doctor and stewardesses carried. Laundry on board.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DELTA."

Capt. C. L. Daniel, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port for Bombay &c. on SATURDAY, the 27th July, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's ss. "MADEIRA," 10,500 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tees for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "PERSIA" due in London on the 8th September, 1907. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to
 B. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1907.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN, and QUEBESAND, and taking through cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE"

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 27th July, at Noon. This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light. A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried. N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in all staterooms. For Freight or Passage apply to
 GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1907.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

FOR BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA & MACASSAR. Taking cargo to all ports in Netherlands India on through Bill of Lading.

THE Steamship

"TJIKINI."

Captain Koops, will be despatched for the above ports on or about 5th August. For information as to Freight and Passage, apply to the
 Head Agent of the
 JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,
 York Buildings, 1st Floor,
 Hongkong, 20th July, 1907.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong CALLAO AND IQUIQUE, via JAPAN PORTS (Karatsu, Kobe and Yokohama). With option to Call at Mexican and other Coast Ports.

Steamers Tons To Sail
 "GLENFARG" ... 3,500 Mid of Aug.
 "KA-ATO MARU" ...

